Box 26 Folder 19

CIRCA 1940-1950

Box 40

VARIOUS FIELD NOTES / ARTICLES

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BOX 40 NO 020

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v 43

Preliminary Report on

THE FAULKNER SITE, Mx 43 Mx

For a considerable period of time it has been suspected that a pre-pottery horizon existed in Illinois. The first occurence of such a manifestation was reported by Langford (and later Krogman) at the Fisher site.[1] Kelly mentioned in conversation that he found such materials on the lower levels of a site he dug near Starved Rock.[2] The possibility that the Black Sand materials of Fulton county could have been in part pre-pottery also has been stated.[3] In the Carbondale area Moreau Maxwell stated in his thesis that he had found in a survey a site which produced on the surface large flint knives, bannerstones, straight stemmed points, quantities of flint chips and no pottery.[4] Also, various collectors in the state have reported the finding of bannerstone and Folsom points.[5] In 1941 the author, receiving a description of a site on which a bannerstone had been discovered, surface collected the area and reported this site as probably being very early. The exigencies of World War II prevented excavation.

In the fall of 1944 this site (Mx^V43) was excavated

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1. G. Lanford - Field notes - Univ. of Chicago, Ms
2. J. Kelly - stated to D. Wray and J. Bennett
3. W. Haag - stated Oct. 25, 1944. also, stated by J. M. Adams 1941.
4. M. Maxwell, Archaeology of the Carbondale Area, MS., Univ. of Chicago, 1940.
5. Illinois Academy of Science, 1935

with the purpose of solving three very important archaeological problems. These problems may be defined as:

1. Describing and ascertaining the type of pre-pottery culture that occurred at this site and possibly determining the age of that manifestation.

2. To discover the relationship of this culture to the Archaic pattern or to other pre-pottery materials found in America.

3. To determine the relation of this manifestation to Early Woodland culture which sequentially follows it.

Geology and Topography

The site designated in the University of Chicago survey Mx^V43 and called the Faulkner site was located on a ridge running east and west. The largest portion of this site was situated on the only large part of the ridge that jutted south. This jutting may be in part due to cultural deposits accreted on the southern slope of the ridge. The ridge has been cleared for cultivation. The site, however, has never been cultivated due to its steep sides. A large cornfield lies directly north of the ridge, while a small corn field directly south of the ridge. (See photograph, page).

South of this smaller corn field is swampy ground which runs east and west. This swamp is about one mile wide, and runs four miles west, where it drains into Mud Creek, which in turn flows into the Ohio, just west of Brookport. To the east this swamp runs to New Liberty. Further south are a series of swamps or sloughs and even-

tually the Ohio. North along the swamp's whole course is a rather short bank leading to a flat topped ridge. North of the ridge are a series of small rolling hills which may eventually may be found to become (further north) hills of considerable size with a solid rock base.

The basic soil found in all the deposits from just south of the ridge down to the Ohio river is a sandy yellow tight knit clay. North of the ridge, the basic soil is still a knit clay, but with enclosing amounts of rock and decreasing amounts of sand as we go from south to north.

A geological interpretation of this ridge, based on the factors of topography, water source, and soil change stated above justify the conclusion that this ridge represented an ancient natural levee, and that the swamp, with its connected stream lying south of the ridge, was at one time the bed of the Ohio river.

I also believe that we can safely postulate that this ridge was occupied by pre-historic man, when the river ran next to it.

Bearing this postulate in mind noting the topography as well as the distribution of archeological sites, an interesting cultural phenomena may be noted. The distribution of sites and manifestations on the northern most ridge are Middle Mississippi, Lewis, Baumer, and pre-pottery. On the next ridge lying south Middle Mississippi, Lewis and Baumer sites are to be found. On this ridge Baumer material is dominent and Mx^{V}30 was excavated. On the next ridge mainly Lewis and Middle Mississippi were found (the Kincaid site occurs there). There Baumer materials are sparse. Between this ridge and the river only small sites of Lewis and Middle Mississippi are found. No sites are to be found between Beaver Dam and the Ohio river.

Reconstructing the history from the distribution of the culture manifestations, we have the following pictures:

1. When the River ran along the northern most ridge, pre-pottery people were occupying this area.

2. After the river shifted south, the Baumer people came in and the pre-pottery people went out.

3. These Baumer people were still present for a short time after the river shifted still further south and ran through Avery Lake, etc. However, they left shortly and the Lewis people appeared. At the end of Lewis time the river shifted again and at least part of it ran through Beaver Dam Lake. Middle Mississippi people were on the way in.

Method

The assumption that the Faulkner site appeared to be on a natural levee determined the method of excavation. The first thing that had to be done was to verify by digging the assumption that it was a natural levee. This was sone by digging a series of squa

ethod — The assumption that the Faulkner site appeared to be on a natural levee determined the method of excavation. The first thing that had to be done was to verify by diggingthe assumption that it was a natural levee. This was done by digging a series of squares at the base of the slope, two on the slope and two on top of the slope. Squares 30 R6, SS R6, 80 R6, 20 R1, 35R1, 55 R1 and 80 R1 were sunk for this purpose. Also, the ~~peoples~~ profiles of these squares indicated that this ridge had been a natural levee and that the bank had been steeper than at present. The next step in excavation was the determination was the extent of the human habitation in order that the area having the deepest deposit could be excavated. Thus ~~in~~ pairs of squares 20 feet apart were dug along the top of the ridge, from west to east. These squares were taken down in six inch levels.

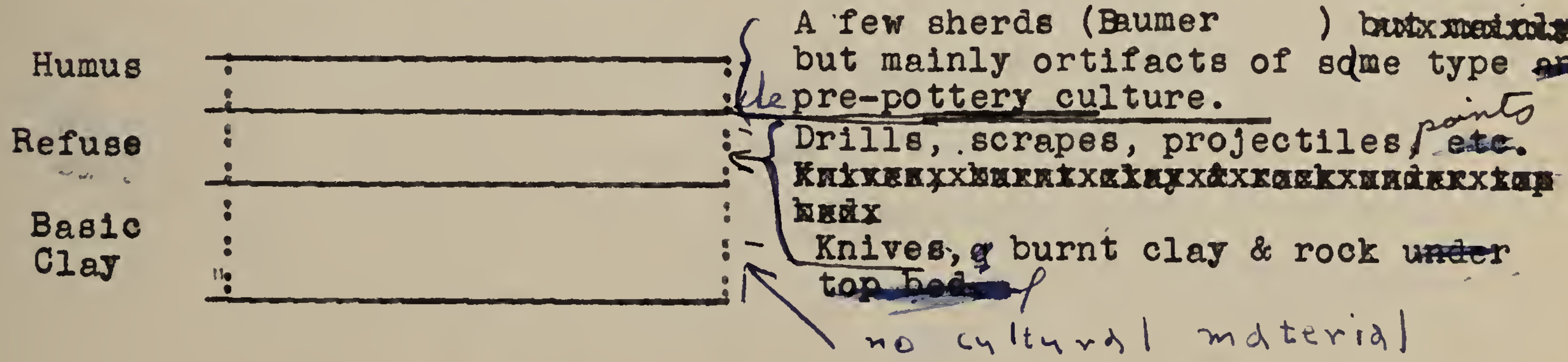
Squares ~~20 feet~~ 30 L 12 was found to have the deepest natural deposits (on profile) about 2½ ft. in depth. Square 30 L 8 had about the second deepest deposits and square 50 L 12 and 50 L 8 had the deepest deposits along the ridge. It was then decided to take out this blockof earth, surrounded by the above-mentioned squares. However, this was never completed as the excavation of 4 burials and a trench from 60 R1 to 35 R1 consumed most of ~~the~~ our time. However, two trenches, one from 30 L 12 to 55 L 12 and 50 L 8 to 50 L 12 were excavated Squares 30 L20 was found to be ~~the~~ the easternmost extension of our materials and 30 R6 the western end.

No habitation levels could be found much south of our 55 ft. axis and the cultural deposits on the north were very thin at the 15 ft. axis. For further illustration of the excavations see the profile drawings and the map.

atigraphy The stratigraphy of the deposits was rather simple. At the

depth of about ~~a~~ three feet yellow basic sandy clay was found having no ~~of~~ human materials. At about 1 foot to 2½ ft. down (average of about 1½ feet) was found the bottom of the human refuse material.. This extended up to the ~~refuse~~ humus level, which averaged about six inches in depth. The refuse strata was dark in color, flecked with small pieces of burnt clay of varying shapes and sizes. Cultural material of this area was all of the pre-pottery type. No potsherd were found in this material, altho numerous pits, projectile points scrapers, drills, burial, etc. were found. On the surface and in the humus projectile points and about 20 Baumer ~~or 20~~ and 5 Lewis sherds were found. These I believe have been plowed in and dragged over from a near-by site. There certainly was no habitation level associated with them.

The following diagram may serve to illustrate the stratigraphy:



A few sherds (Baumer) ~~but mainly~~ but mainly artifacts of same type ~~and~~ as the pre-pottery culture.

Drills, scrapes, projectiles ~~etc.~~ points

Knives, burnt clay & rock ~~under top bed~~

no cultural material

Features

The culture features that were found in the pre-pottery deposits are either pits or burials. Pits are of two types, large deep pitsand wide, round steep sided, flat bottomed ones.

Pit 1 - found in Square 30 R6 was round (about 1½ ft. in diameter) and about four feet deep, burnt rock and dark earth.

Pit 2 - occurred in squares, 50 R1, 50 Rs, 55 R1 and 55 R2. It was 5½ ft. in doameter and abotut 2 ft. deep. The sides were almost vertical and the bottom almost flat. It was filled with dark earth

and lenses of ash did occur. However, no floor level could be ascertained. Large quantities of burnt rock (about a bushel) and flint were found in the darkened deposits.

Pit 3 - a small pit about 1½ feet in diameter and depth occurred in Square 35 R1. This pit had a rounded bottom. Burnt rock, dark earth and flint occurred in this pit.

Pit 4 - was almost a duplicate of Pit 3, and occurred in Sq. 50 L3.

Pit 5 - was found in Square 50 L8 and extended into Square L8. It appeared to be about 2 feet in diameter and about three feet in depth, and sharp pointed bottom. It was also filled with the same materials as the others. However, in this pit at the depth of about 8 inches an area of burnt clay occurred. This area extended clear across the pit and was about ~~6~~ 10 inches deep. ~~It~~ There appeared to have been a hearth ~~on~~ in the pit.

Pit 6 - the edges of this pit were seen from Squares 45 L12 and 50 L12. Since it appeared to be similar to Pit 2, a small trench was run from Square 45 L12 to 45 L11. The pit was found to be about 1½ inches in depth and almost 6 feet in diameter. The bottom was flat and the side was sloping at about a 75% angle. It was filled with black soil and burnt rock and clay.

Pit 7 - was in Square 50 L9. It was about 2½ feet in diameter and about 1 foot deep. It was rather round bottomed. It contained the usual materials.

Pit 8 - was a pit about 1 foot in diameter and cone shaped, - about 1 deep. Same material was in it as in the others

Pit 9 - was about 1½ inches in diameter and about a foot deep with ~~xxxxx~~ a round bottom, containing the usual dark soil and burnt rock.

The second type of cultural features were burials. All these burials were in shallow pits, without artifacts or burial furniture accompanying them, the body in a ~~tightly~~ semi flexed position having the head to the west and feet to the east. The following is a brief description of each burial:

Burial I. Found in the southeastern portion of Sq. 30 L3 and northeastern part of Sq. 35 L3. The greater portion of the burial had disintergrated. The burial had been in a small eliptical pit. In the western portion of the pit a few flakes of skull bone and two teeth were found. Two femora, two tibia and parts of two fibia were found in the eastern portion of the pit. ~~From~~ these leg bones ~~it was discernable that they~~ were in a flexed or semi-flexed position and it seems safe to assume that the rest of the body was also flexed or semi flexed. No artifacts were found associated.

~~Burial II.~~

Burial II. was found in the southern portion of Square 50 L7 and in the southwestern part of Square 50 L8. ~~The skull appeared to be-----lichocephabe.~~ All the bones were present, though in very poor condition. The skull appeared to be dolioc~~h~~ocephalic . No artifacts were associated. The burial was in a semi flexed position. It was lying on its back with the knees bent to the north, but in the western half of the pit. The head was oriented west of the feet

Burial III — was found in 50L12. It is identical with burial II

Burial IV - was in the southern portion of Square 30 L17. It was in a very shallow pit without artifacts. It was in a SEMI ~~tightly~~ flexed position, though only the arm, legs and skull were found. Its head was west and feet east.

Artifacts

The artifacts of this group shall be discussed under five large categories: Projectile~~s~~ points, knives, drills, scrapers ~~and~~ implements of ground or pecked stone and miscellaneous objects. Since the tools of this group were the same on the surface and in the pre-pottery deposits and since both ~~they~~ are fairly numerous, I shall desribe ~~discuss~~ the types that occur regardless of stratigraphic position and mention the number of each type that did occur.

Projectile Points The points may be divided into four main types, - stemmed, side notched ~~matched~~, triangles, and concave based fluted ~~plated~~ points. The stemmed type may, also, be divided into three sub-types. All these points are too large to have been used on arrow and I believe represent spear or atlatl points.

1. Stemmed Types of Projectile Points

Sub-type I. These points are long (6 cm to 9 cm) narrow, tapering body the widest portion being on the body immediately above the stem (1½ to 2 cm). In thickness the points are about half as thick as they are wide (3/4 to 1 cm). The stem is usually straight-about a centimeter in width and about 1½ centimeters in length. The bases ~~bones~~ are straight ~~flat~~ or slightly rounded. The shoulder, ~~the~~ area

between the body and the stem is sharp and at right angles to the stem. . The chipping is generally very ~~wide~~ crude. 12 were found.

Sub. Type II. In these points the body is short, triangular in shape, wide and relatively thin. The ~~st~~ stems were narrow and long (1 to 2 cm) From stem to point these were 6 cm long. The body was about four cm long and 3 cm wide. The chipping is well done. Four of this type occur.

Sub. Type III. The points are about 7 cm long with curvate sides. The widest portion of the body is just above the stem, being about 2½ to 3 cm wide. The stems are short and ~~flowing~~ flaring (truncate in shape) and straight based. The chipping is poorly done. Ten of this type occur.

2. Side notched type The type is long & tapering with very slight curvate sides (8 cm long) ~~and narrow~~. The widest portion is at the base and does not exceed 2 cm. In cross section the points are thickest in the middle half way between point - ~~base~~ being ½ cm thick. The base is concave. The side notch is well defined and occurs about ½ c.m. above the base. The Chipping is well done, at the base but crude on the body. 12 of this type occur.

3. Large Triangle Type. This type is poorly done. It is about 6 to 7

cm. long and about 2½ cm. wide. At the base it is about 1 cm. thick. The body is slightly curved. The bases are straight. Only two of these specimen occur.

4. **Fluted Types** This type has fine secondary chipping on both the base and body. The body of three points is thin with a flute on one side extending up from the base about one-fourth the length of the body. The length of the point seems to vary between six to 8 cm. , with the exception of one broken point seems to be almost twice that size. The sides of the body are roughly parallel ¼ of the way up from the base and then ~~come~~ gradually curve to a point. The width at the base varies between 2 to 3 cm. The base is concave, Two whole points of this type were found along the basal portion of six others of the same type, making a total of 8.

Drills The sample of drills found is very small, being only 8 specimen. Also, these 8 specimen appear to be of 4 varieties, which make our sample even less reliable an indicator of the t that occur at this horizon. The points of all the drills are missing.

I - **Winged Drills** are represented by only one specimen. It is of the same type that occur in the Black Island materials.

2 - **~~Flaring~~ Expanding based Drills** - These are represented by 3 rather crudely worked pieces.

3. **Triangular Drills** - represented by the base of two specimen. These are rather finely chipped with a well-defined straight base.

4 - **Needle like drills** are long, thin and as thick as they are wide. They taper to a point and are chipped to a round base. Only

two specimens of this type were found. ~~Only two specimens of this type were found.~~

Knives - are about 11 cm. long and about 4 cm. wide at the base. The sides are roughly parallel about one-half way up from the base and them curve to a point. The chipping is rudely done and they are about 1 cm. in thickness. The bases are more or less straight. Parts of five were found.

SCRAPERS Large quantities of scrapers were found in the refuse materials. Only a preliminary analysis has been madeof those materials, so the amounts indicated are probably too small. Nevertheless, the sample used in the analysis certainly deliniate the types that occur.

1. Humb-backed ~~Snub Nosed~~ Scrapers These are eliptical in outline, having a dorsal humpback, ventrally they are flat, one end of the scraper slopes down sharply from the hump back to the ventral side. This portion has re-working on it. They are about 2 inches in length. Superficially, they appear to be small celts. 9 were found.

2. Flake Scrapers are in the majority and may be divided into two type scrapers

   a) Side Scrapers - a long flake flat on the bottom and crudely chipped on top, which was one of its long side, re-worked for scraping. About 20 of this type appear.

   b) End Scrapers - a flake flat on the bottom, crudely chipped on the top. The shorter sides or ends have been show secondary chipping. 9 of this type appear.

3. Thumb Nail Scrapers

   a) Small flake thumbnail scrapers are about 4 cm. long,

flat on the ventral side, with a small rise and chipping on the dorsal side. They are a little longer than they are wide. One end is rather sharp, while the other end ~~has~~ secondary chipping.

b) Re-worked straight stemmed projectibe points.

c) Re-worked side notched projectile points.

GROUND STONE

1. **Manos and Metates** (or Mortars or Lapstones). Large boulders flat with shallow broad grooves appear to have been ~~were used as~~ Metates. ~~and~~ The grooves ~~were~~ appear oftentimes ~~used~~ on both sides of the boulder. A smaller river pebble, about 15 cm. in length ~~was~~ used as ~~a~~ manos. Five manos and metates were found ~~together~~. In ~~two~~ instances manos were found placed in the hollowed area of the metate.
2. **Anvils** Small river pebbles are found with pits either on one or both sides. Also, some of the metates have small pits around the ground area. These were undoubtedly used as anvils in the production of the various chipped artifacts.
3. Pestles. Numerous long cylindrical stones show pecking at one end. These probably were used for pestles. No whole specimens were found though parts of five were uncovered.
4. **Hammer Stones**. Numerous large river pebbles were found with pecking on one or both ends.

Miscelaneous objects

1, Red Ochre appeared in the refuse materials certainly was functional in the pre-pottery/culture.

2. a winged bannerstone was found ~~on~~ the surface of this site. I have had two descriptions of this artifact boch being reliable sources

3. a perforated piece of antler that I beleive was used as an atlatl weight or shaft straightener.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE FAULKENER SITE

For a considerable period of time it has been suspected that a pre-pottery horizon existed in Illinois. The first occurrence of such a manifestation was reported by Langford (and later Krogman) at the Fisher Site.[1] Kelly mentioned in conversation that he found such materials on the lower levels of a site he dug near Starved Rock.[2] The possibility that the Black Sand Materials of Fulton County could have been in part pre-pottery also has been stated.[3] In the Carbondale area, Moreau Maxwell stated in his thesis that he had found in a survey, a site which produced on the surface large flint knives, bannerstones, straight stemmed points, quantities of flint chips and no pottery.[4] Also, various collectors in the state have reported the finding of bannerstones and Folsom points.[5] In 1941 the author, receiving a description of a site on which a bannerstone had been discovered, surface collected the area and reported this site as probably being very early. The exigencies of World War II prevented the excavation.

In the fall of 1944 this site(Mx^{v}43) was excavated with the purpose of solving three very important archaeological problems. These problems may be defined as:

1.G.Langford, Field Notes, University of Chicago,Ms
2.J. Kelly, stated to D. Wray and J. Bennett
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5.Illinois Academy of Science, 1935

1.Describing and ascertaining the type of pre-pottery culture that occurred at this site and possibly determining the age of that manifestation.

2.To discover the relationship of this culture to the Archaic pattern or to other pre-pottery materials found in America.

3.To determine the relationship of this manifestation to Early Woodland culture which sequentially follows it.

Geology and Topography

The site designated in the University of Chicago survey Mx^{v} 43 and called the Faulkener site was located on a ridge running east and west. The largest portion of this site was situated on the only large part of the ridge that jutted south. This jutting may be in part due to cultural deposits accreted on the southern slope of the ridge. The ridge has been cleared for cultivation. The site, however, has never been cultivated due to its steep sides. A large cornfield lies directly north of the ridge, while a small cornfield lies directly south of the ridge.(See photograph, page).

South of this smaller cornfield is swampy ground which runs east and west. This swamp is about one mile wide, and runs four miles west, where it drains into Mud Creek, which in turn flows into the Ohio, just west of Brookport. To the east this swamp runs to New Liberty. Further south are a series of swamps or

sloughs and eventually the Ohio. North along the swamp's whole course is a rather short bank leading to a flat topped ridge. North of the ridge are a series of small rolling hills which may eventually be found to become(further north) hills of considerable size with a solid rock base.

The basic soil found in all the deposits from just south of the ridge down to the Ohio River is a sandy yellow tight knit clay, but with enclosing amounts of rock and decreasing amounts of sand as we go from south to north.

A geological interpretation of this ridge, based on the factors of topography, water source, and soil change stated above justify the conclusion that this ridge represented an ancient natural levee, and that the swamp, with its connected stream lying south of the ridge, was at one time the bed of the Ohio River.

I also believe that we can safely postulate that this ridge was occupied by pre-historic man, when the river ran next to it.

Bearing this postulate in mind, noting the topography as well as the distribution of archaeological sites, an interesting cultural phenomena may be noted. The distribution of sites and manifestations on the northernmost ridge are Middle Mississippi, Lewis, Baumer, and pre-pottery. On the next ridge lying south, Middle Mississippi, Lewis, and Baumer sites are to be found. On this ridge Baumer material is dominant and Mx^V30 was excavated. On the next ridge mainly Lewis and Middle Mississippi were found(the Kin-

caid site occurs there.) There Baumer materials are sparse. Between this ridge and the river only small sites of Lewis and Middle Mississippi are found. No sites are to be found between Beaver Dam and the Ohio River.

Reconstructing the history from the distribution of the culture manifestations, we have the following pictures:

1. When the River ran along the northernmost ridge, pre-pottery people were occupying this area.

2. After the river shifted south, the Baumer people came in and the pre-pottery people went out.

3. These Baumer people were still present for a short time after the river shifted still further south and ran through Avery Lake, etc. However, they left shortly and the Lewis people appeared. At the end of Lewis time, the river shifted again and at least part of it ran through Beaver Dam Lake. Middle Mississippi people were on the way in.

Method

The assumption that the Faulkener site appeared to be on a natural levee determined the method of excavation. The first thing that had to be done was to verify, by digging, the assumption that it was a natural levee. This was done by digging a series of squares at the base of the slope, two on the slope and two on the top of the slope. Squares 30 R6, SS R6, 80 R6, 20 R1, 35 R1, 55 R1, and 80 R1 were sunk for this purpose. Also, the profiles of these squares indicated that this ridge had been a natural levee and that the bank had been steeper than at present.

The next step in excavation was the determination of the extent of the human habitation in order that ~~that~~ the area having the deepest deposit could be excavated. Thus, pairs of squares 20 feet apart were dug along the top of the ridge, from west to east. These squares were taken down in six inch levels.

Square~~s~~ 30 L 12 was found to have the deepest natural deposits(on profile) about 2½ feet in depth. Square 30 L 8 had the deepest deposits along the ridge. It was then decided to take out this block of earth, surrounded by the above mentioned squares. However, this was never completed as the excavation of four burials and a trench from 60 Rl to 35 Rl consumed most of our time. However two trenches, one from 30 L 12 to 55 L 12 and 50 L 8 to 50 L 12 were excavated. Square 30 L 20 was found to be the eastrenmost extension of our materials and 30 R 6 the western end.

No habitation levels could be found much south of our 55 foot axis, and the cultural deposits on the north were very thin at the 15 foot axis. For further illustration ofthe excavations see the profile drawings and the map.

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of the deposits was rather simple. At the depth of about three feet, yellow basic sandy clay was found, having no human materials. At about 1 foot to 2½ foot down(average of about 1½ feet) was found the bottom of the human refuse material. This extended up to the humus level, which averaged about six inches

in depth. The refuse strata was dark in color, flecked with small pieces of burnt clay of varying shapes and sizes. Cultural material of this area was all of the pre-pottery type. No potsherds were found in this material, although numerous pits, projectile point scrapers, drills, burials, etc. were found. On the surface, and in the humus, projectile points and about 20 Baumer and 5 Lewis sherds were found. These I believe have been plowed in and dragged over from a nearby site. There certainly was no habitation level associated with them.

The following diagram may serve to illustrate the stratigraphy.

Humus	A few sherds(Baumer),but mainly artifacts of same type as pre-pottery cult.
Refuse	Drills,scrapes,projectile points,knives,burnt clay and rock
Basic Clay	no cultural material

Features

The culture features that were found in the pre-pottery deposits are either pits or burials. Pits are of two types, large deep pits, and wide,round steep sided, flat bottomed ones.

Pit 1- found in Square 30 R 6 was round(about 1½ feet in diameter)and about four feet deep, burnt rock and dark earth.

Pit 2- occurred in squares, 50 R 1, 50 R S, 55 R 1, and 55 R 2. It was 5½ feet in diameter and about 2 feet deep. The sides were almost vertical and the bottom almost flat. It was filled with dark earth and lenses of ash did occur. However, no floor level could be ascertained. Large quantities of burnt rock(about a bushel) and flint were found in the darkened deposits.

Pit 3-asmall pit about 1½ feet in diameter and depth occurred in Square 35 R 1. This pit has a rounded bottom. Burnt rock, dark earth and flint occurred in this pit.

Pit 4- was almost a duplicate of Pit 3, and occurred in Square 50 L 3.

Pit 5-was found in Square 50 L 8 and extended into Square _____L 8. It appeared to be about 2 feet in diameter and about three feet in depth, and had a sharp pointed bottom. It was also filled with the same materials as the others. However, in this pit at the depth of about 8 inches an area of burnt clay occurred. This area extended clear across the pit and was about 10 inches deep. There appeared to have been a hearth in this pit.

Pit 6- the edges of this pit were seen from Squares 45 L 12 and 50 L 12. Since it appeared to be similar to Pit 2, a small trench was run from Square 45 L 12 to 45 L 11. The pit was found to be about 1½ inches in depth and almost six feet in diameter. The bottom was flat and the side was sloping at about a 75 degree angle. It was filled with black soil and burnt rock and clay.

FAULKNER'S NOTES